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Cherokees Probably Mound-Builders. Cyrus Thomas, Ph. D.
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Minor Topics. The Soldiers' Homeward Voyage—A Thrilling Experience at the close of the late Civil War, by R. G. Dill. Aaron Burr at Quebec, by James Parton. Letter from William Morton Fullerton.

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THE AMERICAN.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 195.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1884.

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE election of the members of the national Republican convention has proceeded so far as to justify a conjecture as to the standing of the principal candidates on the first ballot. It seems to be a common opinion that Mr. BLAINE will get a little over three hundred votes, and that Mr. ARTHUR will fall about as far short of that number. Mr. BLAINE's friends rest their hopes of his election upon a general abandonment of lesser candidates in his favor. They expect Illinois to withdraw LOGAN, and Ohio to give up SHERMAN, and that divided delegations from other states will crystallize around their candidate. In this way they hope to secure something more than the number of votes required, which is four hundred and eleven. We venture the prediction that no leading candidate who has less than four hundred and eleven votes on the first ballot, will obtain that number on any subsequent ballot. Mr. ARTHUR and Mr. BLAINE each is strong enough to defeat the other at Chicago, and each is determined enough in opposition to the other to do this. The disposition of Mr. ARTHUR's friends to come to the support of Mr. EDMUNDS as their second choice is less concealed with every week. But it also seems highly improbable that the united strength of these two elements will be sufficient to carry the convention. The next candidate of the Republican party probably will be found farther down the alphabet.

Mr. ARTHUR's friends continue to carry the conventions of the Southern states, although Maryland has declared for Mr. BLAINE, and several delegations are uninstructed. In the District of Columbia, his friends, under the leadership of Captain CONGDON, a professional Irishman in the Treasury, have managed to secure an ARTHUR delegation, to the exclusion of Col. INGERSOLL, Mr. BLAINE's friend and supporter. We suggest that the result in the District and in the Southern states furnishes a practical test as to the value of Mr. EATON's law for the reform of the civil service. It certainly was expected that that law would diminish the amount of interference from federal officials in factional and partisan politics, and would give the average citizen a better opportunity for indicating his preferences in making nominations, as well as in conducting elections. The results seem to show that the power of the party machine is entirely unaffected by the new legislation. The machine musters to the President's support as such, with just as much unanimity as before the law was passed. Four years ago Captain CONGDON, for instance, was a zealous SHERMAN man, because he owed to Mr. SHERMAN his place and the salary attached to it. He now is equally zealous for the candidate who enjoys Mr. FOLGER's support, and for exactly the same reason. He and his like know that whatever may be the system of appointment, the method and manner of removals is exactly what it was, and that every office-holder is driven into politics by the absence of any assurance that his indifference will not be punished by removal. And if this is true of the divisions within a political party, it is still more true of the great division between the two great parties. The whole body of Republican office-holders will be organized as an army of zealous agitators and generous contributors to the party's success, until some national legislation gives them the assurance that a Democratic victory will not be followed by wholesale removals.

MR. WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS has enlivened political discussion recently by taking up the cudgels for his friend Mr. BLAINE against the New York *Evening Post*. The *Post* had rehearsed the charges with reference to Mr. BLAINE's connection with the Fort Smith and Little Rock Railroad. It is not denied that in April 1869, when that road's interests were seriously affected by a bill before the House of Representatives, Mr. BLAINE suggested a point of order against an amendment which might have defeated the bill, and that he then sustained the amendment as Speaker, when it was raised. It is not charged that the bill was an improper one in itself, or that the ruling was improper in itself. Neither is it alleged that at that time Mr. BLAINE had any interest directly or indirectly in this railroad. The onus of the charge lies in the

allegation that Mr. BLAINE afterwards made application for an interest in the road, and alleged this ruling as a reason for being allowed this interest on terms specially favorable. Also, that although his proposal was declined in the form in which he made it, yet that he did obtain a block of stock and bonds from the road on terms for which he expressed his gratitude, on the grounds that those terms were "favorable." It is also charged that Mr. BLAINE having sold seventy-five thousand dollars worth of these bonds to personal friends under some kind of a guarantee as to their value, and having been obliged to receive them back again because of their fall in value, got rid of them for sixty-four thousand dollars by a transaction with the late Mr. THOMAS A. SCOTT, who acted in this matter on behalf of the Union Pacific Railway. This part of the charge is not made out so distinctly. All that is known is that seventy-five bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Road were found in possession of the Union Pacific by Mr. HARRISON, a government director; and when Mr. HARRISON moved an investigation, he was taken aside by the Secretary and Auditor of the Company, who asked him to withdraw his motion, "as it would injure Mr. BLAINE;" and that Mr. HARRISON found it impossible to have an investigation made. Mr. HARRISON's testimony was not sustained entirely by that of the Secretary and of Mr. SCOTT, but neither did they contradict it.

The letter of Mr. PHELPS to the *Post* clears away several of the secondary and less important allegations against Mr. BLAINE. But it does not seem to us to touch any of the points we have specified above. It is evident that the transaction was not exactly of the nature that the *Post* represented it; but even after the explanations of Mr. PHELPS it remains an ugly feature in Mr. BLAINE's record, and one which would tell heavily against him if the Republican party made him its candidate for the chief magistracy.

On the other hand, Mr. PHELPS is said to have made a point against the *Post's* own candidate, Mr. EDMUNDS. He charges that Mr. EDMUNDS, while a member of the United States Senate, acquired an interest in the Burlington and Missouri Railroad, and that he supported the bill to restore the land grant to that road, which was passed at the same time with that in the interest of the Little Rock Road. He does not allege, however, that Mr. EDMUNDS bought this stock before that date, nor does he charge that he made any use of his official position and public influence to secure favorable terms in making the purchase. There certainly is a difference between the two charges, and as Mr. EDMUNDS is understood to declare that his purchase of stock was made afterwards, there is not the shadow of a reason for assuming that there was anything wrong in the transaction. At the same time it would have been pleasanter for the element in the Republican party which gives Mr. EDMUNDS its support, if it could have been said that he had no personal interest in corporations, which depend upon congressional action for their prosperity. The charge brought by Mr. PHELPS cannot fail to dampen somewhat the enthusiasm of the Independent Republicans for the Vermont statesman.

It is noteworthy that the Republican state conventions never were more emphatic or more unanimous in their adhesion to the protective policy than they now are. The resolutions of the New York Convention express "its approval of that policy of protecting home industry from foreign competition, which has, through a century of national being, encouraged immigration, rewarded labor, fostered enterprise, and assured unparalleled progress and prosperity, all variations from which have been the occasion of business confusion and disaster, and which therefore is alike justified in intelligence and by experience." The convention also declared for the demonetization of silver and the establishment of a single gold standard in our currency,—a declaration which probably could not be carried in any other state in the Union, and which will tend to prevent the temporary suspension of the coinage of silver a large party of bimetallicists unite in proposing.

Mr. BLAINE's friends are disposed to make capital of the fact that

some of the EDMUNDS delegates chosen in New York are Free Traders. They allege indeed that all four are of this way of thinking. This, however, certainly is untrue of at least two out of the four. Senator GILBERT is distinctly a protectionist. Mr. ANDREW D. WHITE was a Free Trader until his observation of the effects of the German tariff during his mission to Berlin brought him over to the protectionists. He now says: "As to the tariff, the history of the present Congress shows the futility of any attempt to disturb it." Of the opinions of Mr. PACKARD and Mr. ROOSEVELT we cannot speak with certainty, though we understand that the latter favors what he calls "tariff revision."

WHILE popular attention has been concentrated upon the occupation of large sections of the public domain by the railroads, it appears that a still more objectionable class of monopolists have established themselves upon the public lands, and with even less legal right. These are the great cattle companies, which have enclosed large sections of the public domain in defiance of the law, and thus have shut out homestead and other settlers from these districts, and even have prevented the passage of travel and the transit of the mails across them. It also appears that several of the largest of these trespassing companies are foreign corporations. The Prairie Cattle Company, organized by Scotchmen, has enclosed more than a million acres. The Wyoming Cattle Company also is Scotch, and the Carlisle Company is English. A committee of the House of Representatives reports a bill declaring these enclosures unlawful, and allowing citizens to abate them as public nuisances under the common law.

It is reported that Mr. ARTHUR has had under consideration the propriety and wisdom of a more vigorous diplomatic policy on the line sanctioned by President GARFIELD, but that his Cabinet has decided the proposal adversely. It is said that the Attorney-General presented a state-paper reviewing the whole question as one of high politics and showing by manifold examples the unwisdom of any intervention between contestant nations, such as was suggested in the case of Chili and Peru. We hope that Mr. BREWSTER did not omit a certain declaration from President MONROE, in this historic review of diplomatic interventions. In that case we certainly threw down our national glove between the great powers of Europe and Spanish Colonies of South America, and committed ourselves to a warlike policy in certain conjunctures, as distinctly as words could do it. We also hope he did not omit to bring into the account the mandate Mr. SEWARD sent to NAPOLEON III., with reference to the withdrawal of French troops from Mexico. We also should have liked to be favored with the logic by which Mr. BREWSTER proved that having distinctly refused to allow other nations to exert a diplomatic interference in the affairs of this continent, we were ourselves exempted from all responsibility in the matter. People complain of Mr. ARTHUR's administration as one of commonplace routine. On one point it certainly is original. It breaks with all the traditions of American history as regards the maintenance of national dignity in our relations with the American continent.

A correspondent of *The Times* of New York shows that in the recall of Mr. SARGENT from Berlin, the State department acted in a very different spirit from that shown by Mr. POLK in his diplomatic relations with the government of Brazil. During his presidency Mr. HENRY A. WISE, of Virginia, was our Minister at the Court of Rio Janeiro; and the present Emperor, although already on the throne, was a mere boy. Mr. WISE began a systematic investigation of the palpable violations of the Brazilian law against the African slave-trade. He showed that the vessels employed were furnished from the United States; that the goods paid in Africa for the slaves were supplied from England; and that the Brazilian officials from the highest down were in the pay of the slave traders who thus were guarded against arrest and punishment. The Brazilian government was so indignant with Mr. WISE for making these exposures, that it refused to sustain any farther intercourse with him. Yet Mr. POLK refused to recall him, declaring that he had acted in accordance with the wishes and instructions of his own government, and that he enjoyed its entire confidence.

THE national Senate has before it a treaty for the international recognition of property rights in patent inventions. It proposes to establish an international bureau under the direction of the government of Switzerland, and to enable an inventor who has obtained a patent in any one of the contracting nations, to obtain record and recognition in all the rest. The treaty has considerable merits, and if other things were equal,

it might be welcomed as securing prompter and ampler recognition for our inventors in foreign countries. Its defects grow out of the enormous differences between the patent systems of Europe and our own. In Europe a patent is no more than the registration of a claim to priority, and constitutes no *prima facie* evidence in a court of justice. The owner of the patent may be worried out of his fortune and into his grave in the ordinary courts of justice, in the defence of his proprietary rights. All that the government has done for him, is to enable him to record publicly his claim to priority of invention. In America however the application for a patent is passed in review by a board of experts, who compare it with previously recorded inventions of the same kind, and who pronounce upon its priority by their award. As a consequence the holder of an American patent occupies an entirely different position before the law. Our government proceeds with his application much more slowly than is done in Europe, but at the last it gives him something much more valuable. Under the proposed treaty however the holder of an European patent would need only to present a transcript of the foreign record to be placed on terms of entire equality with the American inventor, so far as this country is concerned. As there is a certain consentaneous movement in inventions, and the same ideas occur to persons widely apart from each other, the American inventor might be placed at a decided disadvantage through the very superiority of our own system. While he was coming on the lines laid down by the law, a foreigner might step down before him.

THREE important bills have been reported favorably in the senate. One of these admits Washington territory and part of Idaho into the Union as the state of Tacoma. It certainly will not pass at this session. Another prohibits the importation of laborers into the United States, without affecting immigration of an ordinary kind. The third establishes a national commission for the regulation of commerce on railroads which cross state boundaries. This is the measure proposed by Senator CULLOM. It forbids discrimination in favor of any person under a penalty of one thousand dollars for each offence. It is especially important as requiring of these railroads a systematic statement of their condition and their accounts. If the bill did no more than this, it would accomplish much for the country. It would guard innocent investors against the frauds perpetrated by uncandid statements. It would put a check to the excessive demands for railroad supplies at one time, and the restraint of that demand at other times, as it would enforce a proper co-ordination of the construction account with the other accounts of the road. It would make it more difficult, if not impossible, to steal railroads from the public, by managing their accounts in the interests of greedy speculators.

THE House of Representatives has agreed to so much of the Senate's amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill, as provides for arming the cruisers now in course of construction, and has refused to agree to so much as provides for the construction of additional cruisers. This action was taken without referring the bill to the House's committee of appropriations, with which it originated. As Mr. RANDALL is the chairman of that committee, it is understood that the refusal to refer was in part payment for his resistance to the Tariff bill reported by the committee of ways and means. Mr. HURD, Mr. DORSHEIMER, and other zealous free traders were prominent in opposing the reference, and in pressing the bill through the House. We shall not regret this quarrel within the Democratic party, if it should result in a prompter attention to the proper business of the House and on the part of the majority. Nor will the country lose anything if the dislike felt for Mr. RANDALL should indispose the free traders to sustain him in his efforts to make capital for the party by cutting down every kind of appropriation.

The most glaring instance of this narrow-minded policy is found in the appropriation for the maintenance of schools among the Indians. The tribes for whom the appropriation is asked have ceded to the government large tracts of land, on condition that the income from it should be used in the maintenance of schools. At the close of the present fiscal year more than three and three-quarters million dollars will be due to those tribes for this purpose. Secretary TELLER asks that something over half a million should be spent in school extension. But the bill now before the Senate does not appropriate enough to keep up the schools already in existence, or to enable the education of the children now in attendance. And all this is that Mr. RANDALL may hold up a Democratic congress to an admiring country as the champions of thrift and economy!

Mr. DINGLEY'S bill for the relief of our merchant shipping has passed the House, after receiving such hostile amendments as the majority venture to load it with. It abolishes several taxes and duties whose tendency has been to make the ownership of vessels under our flag unprofitable. It relieves ship owners of the necessity of paying three months extra wages to seamen discharged in foreign ports, while it gives a month's wages in certain specified cases. It prohibits the payment of wages in advance, thus striking at the system by which seamen are enslaved to the scoundrels who deal in their labor. It abolishes all consular fees, and imposes the pay of these officers as a burden upon the Treasury. It provides that the expenses of the Marine Hospital shall be paid out of the tonnage due, instead of by a special tax on shipping.

Mr. S. S. Cox secured the adoption of an amendment providing that ships of foreign build, and of not less than four-thousand tons burden, when bought and owned by American citizens, "may be admitted free of duty and registered as American vessels." As the bill is one for a purpose which involves no issue between those who differ as to our protective policy, and is entitled to the support of every member of Congress whatever his views on that question, this amendment might have been ruled out as not germane to its character. Its insertion can only have the effect of imperilling the passage of a measure of much needed relief for American shipping; and if nothing should be done at the present session for this relief, the responsibility will rest first of all on Mr. Cox and then on the Democrats who voted for his proposal. The amendment is also an absurdity, as it provides that foreign built ships "may be admitted free of duty." There is not and there never was any clause in our tariff legislation to prevent the importation of foreign built ships "free of duty." The only restriction on the importation of such ships is our refusal to give them American registration; and it was not candid in Mr. COX to word his amendment in such a way as to insinuate the contrary.

Mr. HENRY WATTERSON, the most pronounced free trader among Democratic editors, was suggested as a delegate-at-large from his own state to the national convention of his party. He distinctly refused this, and threw himself upon the suffrages of the people of Louisville with a view of being returned as a local delegate. The people of that city, however, seem to fulfill the old saying about a prophet having no honor in his own country. In their choice of local delegates, they have thrown Mr. WATTERSON'S friends out, and have left him the option either to stay at home, or to retract his refusal to be delegate-at-large. This is said to be due to local disgust at Mr. WATTERSON'S leadership, which has diminished Democratic prospects of success in the coming election. It also is due to the fact that many of the Democrats in that city, and notably the Irish-Democrats, have no liking whatever for such doctrines as Mr. WATTERSON put into the last national platform of his party. As Republicans and protectionists we should regard it as a misfortune if Mr. WATTERSON should fail to be sent to Chicago, and should not receive a place on the committee on platform.

His "Tariff for revenue only" cost his party three doubtful states in 1880, and nothing but its repudiation is required to insure Republican success every time.

THE State election in Louisiana has resulted, as might have been expected, in the choice of the regular Democratic or McENERY ticket, by a majority which is reported as greater than the vote against it. It is alleged that this was accomplished by false returns on the largest scale, the whole machinery of the elections being in the hands of Governor McENERY and his friends. The national significance of the event is the evidence it furnishes, if more evidence were needed, that the sugar-planting element in the population of Louisiana has no intention of co-operating with the Republican party in the maintenance of the protective policy. That element elects to Congress members who vote for free trade in everything but sugar, and yet it expects the Republicans to maintain the sugar-duties, although these are incapable of vindication upon any intelligent principle of financial legislation.

A secondary issue of the election was an amendment to increase the rate of interest on a portion of the state debt, which is held by a favored ring of investors. It is claimed that this was defeated by a considerable majority, but it is expected that the majority will be counted out by the returning-boards. If Louisiana has any superfluous money to spend on her creditors, it might be better employed in paying interest on the bonds she has repudiated, many of which were bought by her Democratic

friends after the restoration of "white men's government" in the state. Mr. TILDEN is said to hold a considerable block of Louisiana bonds, which were issued after that event, but on which he has received no interest for several years.

A NEW YORK CONTEMPORARY draws a parallel between the budget of the United Kingdom recently submitted by Mr. CHILDERS, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the fiscal statement of our own government, which is very much to the credit of the latter. Its comparison is as follows:

	Income.	Expenses.	Debt paid.
United States, .	\$398,000,000	\$265,408,000	\$134,000,000
United Kingdom, .	436,000,000	435,000,000	42,000,000

It points out that, although we have nearly twenty million people more than the United Kingdom, yet England's expenses are nearly \$170,000,000 greater than those of our national government, and that our extinction of debt is greater by \$92,000,000.

Such parallels as this are altogether unfair and misleading. The services rendered to the people of the United Kingdom by the London Government and defrayed out of the national revenue, are vastly greater than those rendered to the American people by the Washington government and paid out of our national revenue. The sums collected and expended in America by the territorial and state governments are about equal in their aggregate to the sums expended by the national government. Instead, therefore, of stating our governmental income as \$398,000,000, it should be put at \$663,000,000; and our expenses at \$530,816,000. This corrected showing proves that our system of government is far more costly than the English, due regard being had for the greater population of America on the one hand, and the higher average of wealth in England on the other.

The burden borne by America is the more severe because so much larger a share of it is collected by direct taxation. Seven-eighths of the English revenue are levied in indirect taxes, while more than half of the governmental revenue of America is raised by taxes on lands, houses, and incomes, and by licences or taxes on business of various kinds. The simplest and most natural way to secure to our people the benefits of the financial system which sits so lightly upon England, is to defray a large slice of state expenses out of the national income from indirect taxation. To abolish or reduce that income, instead of employing it to reduce local burdens, is a folly of which no GLADSTONE or CHILDERS would be capable.

One of the proposals in the British budget is to reduce the gold in the English sovereign by ten per cent. of its amount. This proposal has excited very serious opposition in England, as tending to derange the relation of the two metals in the currency. The purpose of the proposal evidently is to enable England to retain more gold, in that international struggle for the possession of that metal which has resulted from the demonetization of silver. It resembles somewhat the legislation which established the single gold standard in England, and which made the English guinea worth twenty-one shillings, instead of twenty as formerly. But the difference between the two transactions is very great. Sixty years ago England had a large silver coinage and almost no gold left, as her payment of subsidies to continental armies and for other expenses of the wars against Napoleon, had nearly exhausted her supply of that metal. By reducing the value of the silver shilling as compared with gold, she simply offered to buy back her gold from the continent and to pay for it in silver. The offer was honestly made and gladly accepted. But the proposal to change the value of her gold at a time when that metal constitutes the greater part of her coinage, is nothing more than a proposal to debase English coinage and to change the terms of all outstanding contracts.

THE British ministry have so far yielded to the representatives of the agricultural interest as to pass a law authorizing the exclusion of cattle from countries or parts of countries in which the cattle-plague is known to exist. In some quarters this legislation is described as a return to protection, and as entirely inconsistent with the professions of the English government and people in favor of commercial freedom. It is said that its object is not to protect English herds from the foot-and-mouth disease, but to secure the English market for meat to English cattle raisers. We do not see that it is open to this interpretation. We should not regret to see England returning to protection, which we think is good policy for any country. But we do not see any inconsistency with her professions

in a carefully guarded measure to protect her own cattle from the chances of plague and infection from abroad. We even rejoice in her decision as tending to give force to the legislation for the suppression of the cattle-plague recently adopted in America.

THERE has been a notable change in the tone of continental opinion with reference to the English occupation of Egypt. So long as England appeared on the Nile merely as the representative of Mr. GOSCHEN and other speculators in Egyptian bonds, and used her whole power to exact an impossible and usurious interest from an impoverished country, there was a high content with her occupation of Egypt and a general expression of desire for its continuance. As soon however as Mr. GLADSTONE'S government examined with coolness the condition of the Egyptian finances they came upon the facts which had driven the Egyptians into revolt against the Control, and determined to effect a reduction in the demands made upon the revenue of the country. The first reduction was borne with some wincing; but it now appears that a second must follow, without any security against a third or a fourth. All at once English occupation becomes extremely unpopular, especially in Paris. The newspapers of that city, which with few exceptions sell their financial columns to the speculators, join in an outcry for a restoration of the dual Control, or at least for a European conference to prevent England from carrying out the policy upon which she has entered. The British ministry are prepared to meet any such proposal, if it be offered diplomatically, by a counter-proposal for a European control of both the finances and the politics of Egypt. Mr. GLADSTONE and his associates have some bowels of mercy for the poor. The Bourses have none whatever.

Mr. GLADSTONE has a confidence as to the safety of Colonel GORDON in Khartoum which his following in the British Parliament and in the English press do not share or understand. He meets every demand for fuller explanations with a reference to the necessity for secrecy in the execution of the plans of the government, and censures the natural curiosity, not to say anxiety, of his countrymen as unpatriotic and obstructive. He admits that Berber is in danger from the native tribes which have revolted all around it, but assures his hearers that they need have no apprehensions whatever as to the fate of the more distant and not less threatened Khartoum. Such lofty confidence must have some ground of assurance unknown to ordinary mortals, for Mr. GLADSTONE is not a fool, and he never has been characterized by excessive audacity or an overestimate of his resources. The worst symptom in the situation is the fact that Colonel GORDON does not share in this feeling that Khartoum is safe. If he be not misrepresented by what professes to be dispatches from Khartoum itself, he is very much annoyed by the failure of the British government to send him reinforcements, and is contemplating an evacuation of the fortress as a necessity.

The negotiations of the British with King JOHN of Abyssinia seem to have brought upon that potentate the wrath of OSMAN DIGNA and EL MAHDI'S following in Eastern Soudan. It is said that they have offered him the alternative of the Koran or the sword, and that they mean to undertake an invasion of his country at an early date. There probably is no king in Christendom about whom so many contradictory reports are current as King JOHN. One class of his critics speak of him as an uncontrolled and barbarous madman, who keeps up a reign of terror in a corner of the dominions once ruled by King THEODORE. Another declare him to be a sovereign of singular ability and clemency, who shows every consideration to well-disposed foreigners, and who has established order throughout a much larger empire than ever acknowledged the rule of THEODORE. They describe his army as quite equal in numbers and quality to the work of keeping OSMAN DIGNA or even EL MAHDI at bay, and they look to see him take a foremost place in Eastern Africa, if the English give him any encouragement. It is due to him to say that this better opinion is held by those who have seen him at closest quarters.

[See "News Summary," page 61.]

SENATOR HARRISON AND THE CHICAGO NOMINATION.

IN certain important particulars, the prospect of a good result at Chicago is encouraging. There is evidence that the action of the convention is not fore-ordered, but that it is to come from deliberation and judgment. Despite the pledges and instructions which many delegates will bring

with them, a very large and perhaps greater number are free to choose deliberately, and are intent upon using their freedom.

It will be taken for granted, we think, that this does not signify uncertainty as to the convention's choice, but quite the opposite. It points to a sure line of action. It means that a candidate will be taken who is not offensive to any element of the party, and who cannot be justly or even plausibly assailed by the party's opponents. It means that he shall be, in the first place, fit, and that his fitness shall be attested by his capable performance of high public duties. It means that in the discharge of these duties he shall have shown himself true to the public trust. It means that his record shall be admittedly free from stain or reproach, and that his character shall be that of a man of honor.

All this, however, is personal. The deliberate action of the Chicago Convention should include more. It should signify to the country by its choice of a candidate for President that it means to treat great public questions with discretion, but, at the same time, with courage. It should give the assurance that the committal of the country's interests to a Republican executive for another four years will mean a statesmanlike administration, and not merely one of negation and avoidance. It should represent, as did the choice of General GARFIELD, a response to the hopes and wishes of the American people,—the assurance that the path chosen will be forward, and that the steps in it will be taken steadily. It should signify that the Republican party is for Reform, willingly, and not with a mental reservation,—that it will strive to improve things from choice, and not because the whip of public opinion, or the fear of party opponents drives it to do so.

Such a candidate, personally, and such a one, as representative of the Republican party's vital forces, the Chicago convention will find, if it acts with a just deliberation and upon a sound judgment. Such a candidate it must find in order to enter the field with the reasonable expectation of success.

To whom, then, shall the convention turn? The field is narrow, the list of candidates brief. It is as certain, now, as the limitations of human foresight make possible that the conditions and qualities which are demanded point to the nomination of General HARRISON, at Chicago. He meets the demands of the occasion. He is known by his good service. He is clean-handed. He is capable. He is deserving. He represents that character of perseverance and effort which from small beginnings rises to high achievement. He would unite all elements of the party, and offend none. His nomination would inspire them all, and give none discouragement or depression. He would draw many new votes and not repel any. His very name, significant of a long line of American patriotism, presents the inspiration of success.

It is unnecessary to make comparisons, even if it were desirable. The nomination of General HARRISON comes not by pulling other men down, or setting any one aside, but by the fact that he is the man for the hour. To him may be committed appropriately and confidently the work which was placed in GARFIELD'S hands, but which Fate struck aside from them. His nomination will not be one of hesitation, or compromise, or of preferring negative men; it will be, on the contrary, that recognition of, and response to the demand of the situation which is the proof that the public choice deliberately and freely made will ever preserve the public interests. Many men have great merits, but in every exigency one more than others is indicated to meet it, and for this one the convention of next month will not err in taking General HARRISON as the man.

BRITISH IMPERIALISM AND OUR NORTHERN NEIGHBOR.

IN the current number of *The Contemporary Review*, Professor GOLDWIN SMITH, of Toronto, has another of those valuable studies of the relations of the colonies to England, which no one else can write so well and so instructively. As a man of the finest English culture, resident for many years in the chief colony of the British Empire, Professor SMITH is singularly fitted to interpret colonial modes of thought to the English people. If we have any fault to find with this and his other articles on the subject, it is that they are less hopeful than the facts seem to us to warrant. Professor SMITH is an idealist, and has something of the idealist's fastidiousness. He is a philosopher, with a keen sense of the moral and social dangers that beset the social movement on either hand. He therefore is exacting as to the single line on which that movement in his opinion must proceed. He falls out of sympathy with every

party of movement and action in its turn, after seeing in each some promise and potency of better things than the past has achieved.

Professor SMITH sees evidences of a great revival of Imperial feeling in England in recent years. That feeling was at its lowest ebb during the closing years of the PALMERSTONIAN period, when the British forces were withdrawn from most of the colonies, and they were notified that they must depend on themselves in matters of defence. It was a part of the Liberal creed of those days that the colonies should be taught self-reliance and prepared for any possible future, by being thrown upon themselves. But this part of the Liberalism of that day has shared in the discredit brought upon PALMERSTONIAN Liberalism by the reaction against the *Laissez faire* theories. It always had hostile critics in both England and the Colonies,—notably in *The Spectator*. Of late these critics have been securing the ear of larger sections of the English public. Professor SEELEY's book, "The Expansion of England," is the expression of the new view as to the destiny of England, as a great imperial power, with an imperial government at London giving legislative and diplomatic direction to the largest civilized population of the world. To notions of this sort Englishmen are especially susceptible, just by reason of their insularity. They are apt to think of England as the Illinois man thought of his prairie-town, "a kind of centre to the Earth, with the sky tucked in all round it." They have not imagination enough to conceive of the actual life of the colonies, or to apprehend that they must have relations with other nations than the mother country. As a consequence the English influence works against colonial independence, and in favor of keeping the colonies in a subordinate relation, "a kind of back-yard to the old country," as one Canadian expressed it. Knighthoods and decorations are scattered among the colonists as rewards of "loyalty," and with a view of strengthening the party whose ideas are favorable to the indefinite continuance of colonial pupilage.

Against all this folly Professor SMITH appeals to the better judgment of the English people. He insists that they are rendering the colonies the worst disservice, by making them disposed to sacrifice all their highest interests to the idol of "the British connection." At the same time he warns them that as regards Canada, they are fighting against the inevitable operation of irresistible forces, which are carrying the Dominion into closer relations with America than any she can maintain with England. He does us the justice to say that Americans are not eager for any addition of the Dominion to our territory, that we show "a singular indifference" with regard to the subject. In truth America has so much to do at home, and so large an area for the employment of her people's energies, that the disposition to cast an Ahab's eye on any Naboth's vineyard in our vicinity is very slight. We are content to go on plundering the Indians. Canada may stay out of the Union "for ever and a day," or may come in to-morrow if she choose. There is but one consideration that would make it worth our while to open the door for her admission. It is also the consideration that drives her most steadily towards the Union. It is the existence of a custom-house frontier of three thousand miles in length between the two countries. Those who do not wish to see Professor SMITH's prophecies as to the ultimate union of the two countries accomplished, who believe Canada is capable of a great career as an independent nation, should seek the abolition of the restrictions on commerce between the two countries. So long as those restrictions exist, political independence will be found to be a commercial grievance, and every consideration of self-interest will compel the Canadians to seek union with America. Professor SMITH points once more to the palpable fact that the Dominion consists of four groups of isolated provinces, sundered by natural obstacles from each other, and united by natural facilities for intercourse to the adjacent parts of the United States. Of the present policy of the Dominion, he says: "These obstacles are to be surmounted, nature is to be vanquished, and the commercial outlet of each territory, placed by her to the south, is to be wrested round to the east and west by a line of political railways constructed at an enormous cost to the Canadian people." He sees that this is an achievement beyond the powers of political management, and that it only hastens the inevitable.

The union of Canada to the United States is evitable only through the establishment of complete freedom of commercial intercourse between the two countries as independent nations. First must come the severance of "the silken rein," which makes Montreal and Toronto appendages to Manchester and Birmingham. Then must follow the removal of the custom houses to the sea line, and the abolition of all restraint upon

commercial intercourse. Reciprocity will not do this, for that can cover no more than a few specified articles, and cannot rid us of the customs line and its growing cost. Reciprocity is a half way measure at the best, and does nothing to relieve the two countries of the cost of keeping watch along three thousand miles. Reciprocity never will be granted so long as the United States adhere to the Protective policy, and every year but shows how deeply that policy is rooted in the national purpose. For the larger and bolder measure, an international Zollverein, American protectionists, we believe, are ready. It is on the Canadian side that there is hesitation and doubt.

WEEKLY NOTES.

THE researches of Mr. CHARLES G. LELAND among the Indians of the eastern provinces, to which allusion has occasionally been made in THE AMERICAN, promise important results. Indeed, it may be said that very great results have already been developed, bearing upon the philology, and probably the ethnography, of the early inhabitants of America. In his lecture, a few days ago, before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Mr. LELAND stated that he thinks he has found in the mythology of the Indians of Maine and New Brunswick all the principal incidents of the Norse Edda. In one narrative which bears marks of having been a poem, not only are the most striking points of the *Hymiskvida* the same as in the Norse, but from fifteen to twenty lines, of the speech of Hymvi to Thor, are exactly the same as in the Edda. Mr. LELAND finds that wherever these Indians have a story in common with Algonquins of the West, it is almost invariably in a more complete form, and that it in all cases is much nearer to the Norse version. He also finds, after a careful study of every line of the great Finnish epic *Kalevala* and its mythology, that there are fifty resemblances between the Wabanaki and the Norse, to one between the Norse and Finnish poems, or tales. There seems to be, however, through the Eskimo a continued line of folk-lore, from the Samoyede and Finn, or Laplander, to the Red Indian. Mr. LELAND conjectures that there may possibly exist lost fragments of the Eddas among these Indian sagas. He has found in a long Micmac song of three hundred lines, a Norse tale which includes passages similar to several in the *Atlamal*. The study of the connection of the Indian myths with those of the Turanian races of Central Asia and Northern Europe has hitherto been almost an impossibility owing to our ignorance of these Wabanaki traditions.

THE Department of Biology, proposed to be added to the University of Pennsylvania, awakens hopeful expectations. At a recent conference to consider and promote it, attended by Dr. PEPPER, Provost of the University, Hon. ELI K. PRICE, Professor LEIDY, Professor ALLEN, Dr. ROTHROCK, and others, a very encouraging statement was made. Dr. PEPPER said that it is proposed to raise a fund of \$100,000, of which \$15,000 would be expended upon a building to be erected on the grounds of the University, and the remainder would be funded to provide an income for the support of the department. In reply to an enquiry from Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, he explained that it was not expected to limit the fund to this sum, but merely to begin on this basis, in the belief that, if a vigorous seed were planted in Philadelphia, it would not be allowed to die for want of support. The subscriptions to the fund, Dr. PEPPER said, had reached \$20,000, which ensured the erection of the necessary building, and he added that in the proposed department equal facilities would be given to both sexes for study and investigation.

THE arrivals of immigrants are nearly equal to those of last year. During March, 38,597 came, against 38,730 in March, 1883; and the total for the nine months of the fiscal year, (since July 1), was 304,825, against 339,214 for the corresponding nine months, a year ago. The depression of business in this country has been offset by the equal or greater one abroad, and the movement continues to be much the same.

THE trouble with the jury system in Cincinnati has caused more attention to be paid to the matter of selecting juries in other cities. In New York City there are 182,531 registered voters; but the Commissioner of Jurors reports that only 15,450 of these are liable to jury service. Of the business men of the city 5,646 belong to one or other of the great commercial exchanges; but of these only 2,400 are liable to service. Some 70,000 voters are disqualified as owning no real estate; 30,000 because of physical disability; 15,000 as honorably discharged from the militia; and 10,000 are not to be found in the directory. This exhibit shows that a reform of the jury system must begin in New York with the enlargement of the jury list. With less than 16,000 liable to this duty, it is unavoidable that the business should fall into the hands of persons who will serve as often as called because the pay is an inducement, and who certainly are the least desirable men for the service.

THE persistency with which Mr. GRESHAM has labored to exclude lotteries from the use of the mails has resulted in obliging one lottery in Kentucky to wind up its business. Its managers, in their explanation of this step, seem to claim that it is the honesty of their enterprise as compared with other lotteries which has obliged them to bring its operations to a close. If so, there is more reason that Mr. GRESHAM should go on with his good work. A lottery, whether managed honestly or dis-

honestly, is a demoralizing institution by its very nature. When Mr. GRESHAM or his successor shall have made it entirely impossible for "honest lotteries" to exist, the public will have notice as to the character of those which still continue.

THE RIGHTS OF THEATRE-GOERS.

IN view of the large number of people who attend places of amusement it may be interesting to glance at their rights. To judge from the behavior of the managers, they, as a rule, seem to think that the public has no rights which they are bound to respect. Tickets are sold when there is not a seat in the house, and no statement made of the fact; every seat in the lower part of the house is often marked reserved, when, in fact, not sold, in order to compel the purchaser of an admission ticket to pay the extra sum, or else stand during the performance; a burly special officer is hired, to be ready to perpetrate any violence the manager may direct. At a fashionable opera the other day two young men, who had taken seats in the back part of the house, where the seats were neither sold nor marked reserved, were informed by an impertinent usher, in a voice so loud that everyone about could hear, that unless they left the seats, at once, they would be ejected. A complaint to the manager produced no effect—save the reply that those were "the orders."

In regard to the right of entry, it was held in an early English case that the purchase of a ticket from an agent gave the holder an irrevocable right to enter and remain during the performance. In a subsequent case, however, it was decided that this was not good law, and that the holder of a ticket to the grand stand at the races might be notified to leave, because of some former misconduct, and be rightfully ejected upon his refusal to go.

These cases have not been followed to their full extent in this country. In two cases, indeed, in Massachusetts it was held that colored men who had not yet entered the theatre might be ejected after a return of their admission fee, on their refusal to leave, yet these did not go to the extent of the English cases and decide that the holder of a ticket could be ejected after he had entered on an enjoyment of his contract.

In New York it has been held that an action of assault and battery will lie against anyone who ejects the holder of a ticket from the theatre, unlawfully. Thus where a man held a season ticket to fair grounds, and went in and took one of the seats on the grand stand, no one asking him for extra charge, and was afterwards notified to leave, and on not doing so was ejected from the grounds, the employé putting him off was convicted of assault and battery.

In our own State the courts lean in favor of the theatre-goer; more so, perhaps, than in any other state.

A gentleman purchased a ticket of admission to a place of amusement in Philadelphia, and on entering took a seat in that part of the house for which his ticket had been sold; the seat was not marked reserved. An usher came up and told him he must take another seat. He refused and was ejected by the special officer of the house, whom he then prosecuted and convicted of an assault and battery.

On a motion being made for a new trial, Judge Paxson said: "The visitor at a theatre or other place of amusement is entitled to a seat. If his ticket calls for a reserved seat he has a right to that particular seat. If not reserved then to anyone he may find unoccupied and which has not previously been sold to another. It was not necessary, he held, to mark the seat reserved, if, in fact, it was sold, *bona fide*, before the ticket-holder took it.

If this law was enforced it would prevent a grievance which is the greatest cause of complaint—the reservation of all the lower part of the house under pretence that the seats have been sold before the evening of performance—when, in fact, many of them are not sold until after the performance begins and oftentimes not at all.

The ground of the English decisions has been that the parol license by the owner of real estate to enter or do any particular act upon it, may commonly be revoked at any time, before the object and purpose for which it was conceded have been fully availed of. But in our own state the supreme court has taken a more liberal and equitable view, and has intimated that it considers the purchaser of a seat in a theatre has more than a mere license,—the right being more in the nature of a lease and entitling the holder to peaceable ingress and regress.

It was held, in England, that where a person is told, on entering a theatre, that there is room, when there is not, the proper course for him is to leave the building. He is not justified in climbing into a private box.

The audience has a right to express the sensations which naturally present themselves at the moment. This may be by applauding or hissing. This was decided by Lord Mansfield in 1809; and a late case in New Orleans was to the same effect.

The first case in which this right was called in question was in an action of assault by Mr. Clifford, a man of great eminence at the English bar, against Brandon, a constable. Clifford complained that he had been assaulted in the Convent Garden Theatre, "struck a great many violent blows, and forced and compelled to go from and out of the said theatre into and along a certain street to a police office, and was there detained without reasonable or probable cause whatsoever, a long space of time," etc., etc. The answer to this was that Mr. Clifford was in the theatre "unlawfully, wickedly and maliciously inciting and encouraging and laboring to persuade, instigate and prevail on certain persons to make a great noise, riot, disturbance, tumult," etc., etc. It appeared, on

the trial, that Mr. Clifford had gone into the Convent Garden theatre and quietly taken his seat. The prices of admission had lately been raised, which the public showed their dislike to "by standing on benches, sitting with their backs to the performers, singing 'God Save the Queen' and 'Rule Britannia,' blowing horns, ringing bells, and springing rattles, and exhibiting placards with 'O. P. and N. P. B.,' meaning old prices and no private boxes. Some one gave Mr. Clifford a placard which he placed in his hat, but he made no disturbance. He was arrested, as he was going out of the theatre, after the performance was over." After lengthy arguments pro and con, Lord Mansfield held that, while an audience has an undoubted right to applaud or hiss, they have no right to create a riot, such as had existed in the Convent Garden Theatre, and if the jury should believe that Mr. Clifford had instigated them in any way he was rightfully arrested. The jury, however, thought otherwise, and rendered a verdict for the plaintiff.

These disturbances of which Mr. Clifford's arrest was an incident, have become historical under the name of the "O. P." riots. All London rang with them for a time.

In 1843, one Alfred Bunn undertook to act "Hamlet" at the Convent Garden Theatre. The public did not appreciate the performance, and it was attended with noises of much the same character as spoken of in the last case. Some of the noisy ones were indicted for conspiracy, and the judge in charging the jury used the same language as in the former case. Despite the fact that the evidence and the charge of the court were both against the defendants, the jury found in their favor.

The true rule in regard to the audiences' right to criticise is that, while their censure or approbation may be noisy, yet it must not be riotous. It must be the expression of the feelings of the moment and not a conspiracy to cry down a performer.

It seems quite desirable, in view of the many complaints existing as to the behavior of managers, that the legislature should define the rights of the holder of tickets to places of amusement, especially as the law on the subject at present seems to lack sufficient lucidness.

JEAN PIERRE.

REVIEWS.

GREEN'S "CONQUEST OF ENGLAND."*

WHEN Mr. Charles Knight began the publication of his popular "History of England," he justified the undertaking by the consideration that Hume's work was still the only book that could be recommended to a young man who wished to read the history of his native country. In spite of Mr. Knight's labors, Hume remained until our own days the only book that was at once a work of literary art, and at the same time a standard work on the whole field of English history. It was reserved for us to see Hume deposed from a place to which nothing but his admirable style entitled him, and the place filled by a book that does justice to this great theme. Mr. Green's one volume "History of England" has been expanded into a work in four volumes, that does what Mr. Knight has hoped to do by his ten. Of this again he undertook a farther expansion that might have reached ten volumes, but has been carried no farther than two, the author's death having cut him off in the midst of his undertaking. The first volume—"The Making of England"—covered the period from the landing of Hengst in 449 A. D. till the middle of the eighth century. The second "The Conquest of England"—brings the story down from that date till the Norman Conquest. As Mr. Green's death left his work unfinished, his admirable wife has been obliged to work up a part of his materials into the shape in which he intended to have left them; and so close was her collaboration throughout the whole book, that the reader hardly would have perceived any difference in these chapters, if Mrs. Green's conscientiousness had not constrained her to state just in what condition her husband's death left the materials. She has adhered with the same loyalty to every indication of his intention, and has done absolutely the best possible both for his memory and profit of his readers.

The great merit here as elsewhere of Mr. Green's work as an historian is due to his possession of that historical imagination, which makes the story of the past real to him, and enables him to see and to make his readers see that the same human nature underlies the deeds of the past, as we all feel within ourselves at this moment. Alfred and Dunstan are not lay-figures in his pages. The great king and the great monk are as real to him as are Mr. Gladstone and Cardinal Newman. Hence the hold his "Short History" at once took upon the public,—a hold not even shaken by the searching criticisms to which it was subjected by writers who knew the dry details of this or that part of the story more closely than Mr. Green had as yet mastered them. The public felt that here they had what was worth more than any mere details, and that this man knew the people he was writing about, as he knew the people who lived in his own parish. He might have made a mistake as to the management of a campaign, but he saw and could interpret the significance of the war in which it played a part. It left him to deal with the Dryasdusts who found fault with him, and saw no fault in his books except that they were too short. The preface to the present work vindicates this confidence. It shows how careful and conscientious he was in the preparation of his histories, how ready to sacrifice the results of long and hard toil, if he was not satisfied that it was the very best he could give to his readers. It is a pathetic story that Mrs. Green tells us of the last

*The Conquest of England. By John Richard Green, M. A., L.L. D. Pp. 607. Harper & Brothers, New York.

days of this good and gifted man, whose memory will abide in honorable remembrance as long as English history is read in any land. The pity of it is that a man so well endowed for a special work was forced to make his living by a laborious calling, to which he was far less fitted than for the much loved labors he could take up only in the intervals of his toil. That he had a vocation to the clerical profession he honestly believed when he undertook it. But the very small degree of his success in this field, and his great success in the other, is indication enough that he had not found his true vocation in a London parish.

The most interesting and valuable part of the present work are the chapters he left the most complete. They describe a great portion of English history, whose true significance has been missed in good part by English writers,—we mean that invasion of the island by the Norse races, which has left its permanent impress upon the people and the speech of Great Britain. Anyone who is at all familiar with any Scandinavian language, and at the same time knows anything of the Yorkshire or Lancashire dialects or those of the Lowlands of Scotland, perceives at once the linguistic affinities which indicate a common race origin. From the Humber up to the Frith of Forth the people are not Anglo-Saxon but Norse, and that by virtue of a conquest that put the older Low-Dutch settlers into an inferior position as the subdued race. Mr. Green seems to think that the old Bernicia, constituting the Eastern Lowlands, remained English, when Northumbria (as we now define it) and even Mercia fell before the Danish power. But the linguistic evidence is against this supposition. The speech of the Northern shires of England is substantially identical with that of the Lowlands in the blending of Low-Dutch and Scandinavian elements. To speak of the English people as a Low-Dutch race is to ignore one of the most important elements in its racial make-up. This Norse element in English history more than once has been the salvation of the nation. The English man of the Low-Dutch or Anglo-Saxon stock has inherited the phlegm of that stock. He is hard to rouse out of his narrow and selfish range of interests, to take any broad view of his duties and responsibilities. He is the heart-break of such kings as Ælfred. "God bless me and my wife, my son John and his wife, us four and no more!" is his characteristic prayer. The social energy of the Norse race, its capacity for excitement and enthusiasm, and its public spirit have lifted England repeatedly out of the ruts, and given her a new lease of life. Such men as John Wesley are all of the Scandinavian or Viking (Mr. Green writes "Wiking") type. So much the "Danish" conquest of the island did for its later history.

NUOVA ANTOLOGIA DELLA PROSA ITALIANA MODERNA, COLLA TRADUZIONE A FRONTE. By Aristide Provenzal, Professor of Philology at the High School in Leghorn, and of English in the Royal University of Pisa. 8vo. Pp. 400. Florence: M. Collini & Co.

A thorough acquaintance with Italian literature has enabled Mr. Provenzal to exercise a wise choice in the compilation of his volume. The student will find in the work a series of excellent selections of varied length from writings whose authors belong to our century, and most of whom are still living. This will prove an attractive feature, for though the language of Dante has by no means undergone so wide a change as that of Chaucer, yet it has yielded, in a degree, to outward influences.

The idiomatic phraseology of the purest Tuscan of our time can be learned in the volume before us from the writings of Manzoni and of Giusti; and while attention is rivetted upon De Amicis' or Fanfani's graphic delineations of men and places, the reader will also dwell with pleasure on the thoughts of Tabarrini and Barrili, in relation to the development of belles lettres and science in Italian cities. The touching strains of modern Italy's noblest son,—Joseph Mazzini—strains called forth in memory of martyred friends, add their pathos to those of Bini and of Carcano. At the same time, a judicious selection of writings allusive to political movements in the peninsula enables the reader to gain some reliable information concerning causes which effected the glorious revolution, that culminated in Italy's resuscitation. The compiler himself is a valuable contributor to this historical department, as well as to lighter compositions of the book. But he has further enriched the historical section with a letter from Prime Minister Massimo D'Azeglio to King Victor Emanuel, and with more articles bearing on the interesting topic. Noteworthy is that from the pen of Salvatore De Benedetti, whose diction is as flowing and chaste as his sentiments are patriotic.

To ensure a correct Italian reading, the volume is furnished with syllabic accents, and both vowels and consonant of exceptional sounds are italicized. By this plan the student grows familiar with the Tuscan pronunciation, confessedly the best and sweetest.

But Mr. Provenzal, who is Professor of English at the Royal University of Pisa, has conferred a high favor upon strangers, studying Italian literature, by an English translation in a parallel column on each page. Considering that the compiler is an Italian by birth and training, and that his home has invariably been in cities where the Arno flows, one must award to him unstinted praise for his English renderings of the text. Men, "to the manner born," may, now and then, detect slight inaccuracies, especially in the choice of particles so plentiful in our language, yet Mr. Provenzal has ample reasons to pride himself on his success. His translation is smooth and idiomatic, not so literal as to obscure the sense,

but close enough to enable the student to understand the wording of the original, and to grasp the purport of the various writings.

It was scarcely necessary that the compiler should thus apologize towards the end of his well written preface: "I could not, and never did, pretend to write elegant English; my aim being only to facilitate the teaching of Italian. I have therefore contented myself with making faithful translations."

BOUND TOGETHER: A SHEAF OF PAPERS. By the author of "Wet Days at Edgewood," "Reveries of a Bachelor," etc. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1884. Pp. 291.

Donald G. Mitchell or "Ik. Marvel" cannot fail to be borne in grateful memory by all who love good books, and this collection of essays old and new is another proof of the charm that always attaches to scholarly work. It consists of an essay on Washington Irving, an address at the Tarrytown Centennial Celebration in April, 1883, a paper on Titian and His Times, read before the Art School, Yale College; others on Procession of the Months, Beginnings of an Old Town, a Bi-centennial Address at Norwich, Conn., the Home of the Author, in 1859; Two College Talks, Addresses to the Graduates of Hamilton College, in 1857 and 1882; In Doors and Out of Doors, a series of topics admirably treated,—Fire and Fire Sides, Highways and Parks, House Interiors, Homes and Holidays. On each of these subjects, the author has found something new to say and has said it with a freshness and clearness that make his pages full of pleasure and instruction. Nothing is hackneyed in the hands of a writer who is master alike of thought and expression, loving books and nature, a student and scholar, a farmer and a landscape gardener, carrying into all his work the happy gift of interesting his readers and at the same time instructing them, not only in the subject immediately at hand, but in the cultivation of such trains of thought as naturally grow out of it. There is an indescribable charm in the capital descriptions of what Parks ought to be and of what a Home can be made, showing a nice mastery of the technical art of the landscape gardener and of the delight that lies in simple things. The slight sketch of the working rooms of Irving and Bryant, and of Guizot, gives an admirable example of the literary skill with which memories of the past are made to serve as useful lessons for the present. The sound reasoning in behalf of breathing spaces for our great towns, is a capital argument in support of the appeal for the protection of our forests and the increase of our trees by planting. "Vigorous trees are great disinfectants" might serve as a text for every land owner in town or country, and Dr. Rothrock himself might be thankful for the plain statement that "the destruction of forests and consequent denudation of the hill lands stifles the mountain springs and puts in peril our water supply. New England is feeling a scantiness on this score, more and more stringently every year. It is evident that legislation must speedily take cognizance of this threatened peril." The love of nature and the love of books are so well knitted together in this little volume, that every reader will find subjects that come home to his needs and to his liking. There is a delight too, in the uncommon excellence and mastery of language that may well commend these chapters on such various topics for general use in reading aloud. It is a book that will become dear to all who enjoy good English, good alike in sense, in phrase and in manner as well as matter.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

THE reader of "Bethesda" (By Barbara Elton. New York: Macmillan & Co.) must not consider its merits as those of a novel, scarcely even as a romance, but rather look upon it as a psychological study. The characters delineated are few in number, the incidents related still fewer. The whole force of the slowly moving narrative is concentrated in the presentment of a man and a woman, alike gifted and strong, mutually attracted by powerful sympathies, yet held apart from closeness of union by the unloved and unloving wife of the man, who stands between them. For awhile, René persuades Bethesda that the conflicting elements of the situation can be reconciled by a close friendship under the guise of a literary co-partnership, but they soon discover that Platonic love is, as Cherbuliez says, "not a house but a tunnel;" and Bethesda,—a really strong and noble character,—awakes to the dangers of their situation, finding no ground safe under her feet but entire renunciation of her lover and utter separation of their interests and their lives. René has not the same conscientious impulse to their separation but loyally submits to what he considers the overstrained scruples of the woman, and they part with mutual love and sorrow. The problem of the situation is well thought out and strongly argued; not from the standpoint of an easy-going conscience which could be quieted by a "Chicago divorce," but one which views marriage as a sacred tie, indissoluble except for the one reason. The author of "Bethesda" has even shunned the cheap and poor expedient of putting the obstructive wife to death, according to the frequent custom of novelists, and the reader must be content to find the story end in such happiness only as can be reached by the paths of renunciation and self-sacrifice.

The tender and pathetic little story of "A Graveyard Flower," by Wilhelmine von Hillern, author of "Ernestine," etc. (Translated from the German by Clara Bell. New York: William S. Gottsberger), has some points of entire novelty. The scene is laid entirely in the cemetery and its environs, among characters which make their living by the accessories of death. It is an idyl of the city of the dead, where children play hide and seek among the tombstones, make gardens of the

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graves and celebrate their mimic wedding in the hearse and under the pall. The confines of life and death seems to blend in the story, and when the little bride of the childish play is carried to her maiden grave by the young hearse-driver, it appears the natural and fitting conclusion of their love-story. Some of the scenes have considerable dramatic force, especially that in which the sculptor models the dead beauty of the girl he has hopelessly loved.

"A Sylvester Night's Adventure." (By Heinrich Zschokke. Translated by M. B. W., Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co.), might be called a novelette, if anything German could be classed under so light a name. It is a story of a peasant who changes costumes with a prince, on a night full of adventure. The peasant soon finds himself involved in the prince's quarrels, while the prince discovers much loveliness in the peasant's sweet-heart. The natural complications having ensued and been duly untangled, the story ends happily and pleasingly. It is, on the whole, a very neat bit of work, and makes cheerful reading.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE articles in *Macmillan's Magazine*, "A Social Study of our Old Colony," the second of which appears in the issue for April, are of a sort much more satisfactory to American readers than most of such writing in English periodicals. Their advantage is that the author has apparently been in the United States long enough to make a "study" of it, and has been an intelligent and fair-minded observer. The April paper gives an interesting, and on the whole very faithful view of the social and political situation in Virginia.

Mr. John Leyland, London correspondent of *THE AMERICAN*, contributes to *Life*, (London,) for April, a paper on "The Faculty of Paris and its Satirist." It is an instructing study of the physicians, and their ways, in Paris, in the time of Louis XIV., their "satirist" being Molière, who from the earliest of his work to the latest made the doctors the subject of his ridicule. In the long run, Mr. Leyland thinks, they profited by the treatment.

No. 15 of the "Q. P. Indexes" is the "Annual, for 1883," which is just issued by the publisher, Q. P. index, Bangor, Maine. It gives in its usual condensed but intelligible way, a complete index to the issues, last year, of thirty-one periodicals, and to the consular and educational reports of the United States. The periodicals include all those most prominent in this country, and several of the most valuable foreign ones.

John Esten Cooke contributes to the May issue of the *Magazine of American History* an interesting paper on "The Virginia Declaration of Independence,"—the action taken by the Convention of the State, at Williamsburg, in May, 1776, by which political connection with Great Britain was declared to be at an end. The article consists largely of biographical sketches of the Virginia leaders that day, Benjamin Harrison, George Mason, Edmund Pendleton, Patrick Henry, and all the others; and it has a number of portraits, and views of places.

Messrs. Cupples, Upham & Co., Boston, have made a pamphlet of Mr. Simms' "Bitter Cry of Outcast London."—Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will soon bring out a novel by the author of "Rutledge," called "Phebe."—Mr. James Freeman Clarke has produced a volume, published by R. Worthington, giving a sketch of the American Anti-Slavery struggle.—"The Leavenworth Case," Mrs. Anna Katherine Greene's successful novel, is to be published in London by Strahan.—Messrs. Roberts Bros. have issued a cheap edition of P. G. Hamerton's "Intellectual Life."—The new life of Sidney Smith, by Mr. Stuart J. Reid, soon to be brought out in London and to which we have previously referred, is based, it is stated, on family documents and the recollections of personal friends.—A new anonymous novel called "Miss Nancy," is described as "a mirror of Philadelphia Society." Great mystery surrounds the authorship, which is said, however, to be vested in "two young persons prominent in society."—The new volume in "English Men of Letters," just published by Harper & Brothers, is a biographical and critical sketch of Francis Bacon by R. W. Church, Dean of St. Paul's, author of the "Life of Spenser" in the same series.

Among the announcements of Messrs. James R. Osgood & Co. we note a new volume of sketches by Mr. Wm. D. Howells, called "Three Villages," and a new book by "Uncle Remus" (Mr. Joel Chandler Harris), "Mingo, and other sketches in Black and White."—Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will soon publish an enlarged and revised edition of Warren Colburn's "Intellectual Arithmetic."—Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. will soon publish a history of the Coup d'État by M. de Maupas and "Pictures of Life and Character" from *Punch*, after John Leech.—For the Clarendon Press Series Mr. Austin Dobson has edited Beaumarchais's "Barbier de Séville," and Mr. Andrew Lang has edited Molière's "Précieuses Ridicules."

Mrs. Andrew Lang will soon publish a novel entitled "Dissolving Views." The lady is the wife of the poet and essayist and this is her first literary venture.—Mrs. Martha J. Lamb has reprinted with Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls, from the *Magazine of American History* her series of papers, "Wall Street in History."—A "carefully edited" collection of the Elizabethan dramatists (they will need such care, and then it is to be feared will not be readable) is to be brought out in London by Nimmo & Bain.—Amanda B. Harris's short biographies of

authors, contributed to *Wide Awake*, have been collected in a volume by Messrs. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.—Mr. G. P. Lathrop's "Newport" has been added to Sampson Low's (London) "Standard Novels"—a collection which already contains novels by Mrs. Stowe, Miss Alcott and Miss Woolson.—All the papers and material for the second volume of Colonel Claiborne's "History of Mississippi," the first volume of which was published in 1880, were recently destroyed by fire in the burning of the author's residence, and there is no hope that the work will ever be completed.

Emile Zola's new book will be entitled "Germinal." It treats of Socialism.—Mr. E. W. Gosse will edit for the Parchment Series "The Discourses of Sir Joshua Reynolds."—Rev. Professor Church has undertaken to write a history of England for the use of schools.—The library of the Earl of Gosford, sold lately in London, was especially rich in county histories and works on genealogy.—The London Index Society announces that it is now in a position to begin the publication of the index to the *Gentleman's Magazine*.—The prospect of a memoir of the late Dean Stanley grows very doubtful. His friend, Dr. Pearson, was his chosen biographer, but he has died, and the handwriting of the Dean was so indescribably bad that it is now next to impossible to find anyone who is willing to do the immense amount of manuscript reading which is required.

The Boston *Globe* announces a "combination novel,"—to be written jointly by four authors, Robert Grant, "J. S. of Dale" (about the most puerile pen-name we know of) John Boyle O'Reilly and John T. Wheelwright. It will be left to the public to discover the author of each of the parts and where each begins and ends.—Rev. J. Llewelyn Davies has just completed a new and revised edition of his treatise on "The Epistles of St. Paul."—The "popular" Browning was announced some time since; two volumes are about ready in London at 3s. 6d. each. Two volumes of selections from Mrs. Browning are to come out in the same form.

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons announce "Outlines of Roman Law," by Professor William C. Morey, and "The Students' Manual of Electro-Therapeutics," by R. W. Amidon.—"The Foundation of Death" is the title of a new book on the liquor question by Mr. Axel Gustafson.—The late R. H. Horne left in manuscript many poems, dramas and romances, and appointed Mr. Buxton Forman his literary executor.—Mr. Theodore Watts is to write the article on "Poetry" for the *Encyclopedia Britannica*.—*Sunday Talk*, the monthly magazine for popular reading, edited by Principal Tulloch, is to be doubled in size and illustrated.—Professor Fiske, the lecturer on American history at Harvard, intends to write a history of America.—The posthumous works of Berthold Auerbach are being prepared for publication as rapidly as possible. There will probably be three volumes. The first will be entitled "Briefe an Jacob," which have been edited by the correspondent, Dr. Jacob Auerbach. The other volumes will contain critical and biographical essays and fragmentary sketches.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- MEMOIR AND CORRESPONDENCE OF ELIZA P. GURNEY. Edited by Richard F. Mott. Pp. 377. \$1.50. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.
- JAMES AND LUCRETIA MOTT: LIFE AND LETTERS. Edited by their Granddaughter, Anna Davis Hallowell. With portraits. Pp. 557. \$2.00. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- IN THE TENNESSEE MOUNTAINS. By Charles Egbert Craddock. Pp. 322. \$1.25. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- STUDIES IN HISTORY. By Henry Cabot Lodge. Pp. 403. \$1.50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- NATIONAL ACADEMY NOTES, INCLUDING THE COMPLETE CATALOGUE OF THE FIFTY-NINTH SPRING EXHIBITION NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, NEW YORK. Edited by Charles M. Kurtz. Pp. 196. \$0.50. Cassell & Co., New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- BALLADS AND VERSES VAIN. By Andrew Lang. Pp. 165. \$1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- THE LIFE OF FREDERICK DENISON MAURICE. Chiefly Told in His Own Letters. Edited by his son, Frederick Maurice. With portraits. In two volumes. Pp. 552: 712. \$5.00. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- THE CLEW OF THE MAZE AND THE SPARE HALF HOUR. By Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon. (Standard Library Series.) Pp. 190. \$0.75. Funk & Wagnalls, New York.
- THEIR MARRIED LIVES. Translated and Adopted from the French by Louise Seymour Houghton. Pp. 368. \$1.50. Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia.
- THE HERITAGE OF PEACE. By T. S. Childs, D. D. Pp. 156. \$0.50. Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia.
- THE STORY OF CHINESE GORDON. By A. Egmont Hake. Edited by Hugh Craig, A. M. Pp. 358. \$1.50. R. Worthington, New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- THE PARLOR MUSE: A SELECTION OF "VERS DE SOCIÉTÉ," FROM MODERN POETS. ("Parchment Paper Series.") Pp. 96. \$0.30. D. Appleton & Co., New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- THE HISTORY OF MUSIC FROM THE CHRISTIAN ERA TO THE PRESENT TIME. By Dr. Frederic Louis Ritter. With many Musical Examples. Pp. 525. \$2.50. Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston. (J. E. Ditson & Co., Philadelphia.)

- QUENTIN DURWARD. By Sir Walter Scott. ("Classics for Children," Edited by Charlotte M. Yonge.) Pp. 312. \$0.45. Ginn, Heath & Co., Boston.
- THE WOMAN QUESTION IN EUROPE. A Series of Original Essays. Edited by Theodore Stanton, M. A., with an Introduction by Frances Power Cobbe. Pp. 478. \$3.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- THORNS IN YOUR SIDE. A Novel. By Harriette A. Keyser. Pp. 238. \$1. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- THE TIMES OF LINNÆUS. By Z. Topelius ("Surgeon's Stories" Series). Pp. 394. \$1.25. Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- LIFE OF LISZT. From the German of Dr. Louis Nohl. ("Biographies of Musicians" Series). Pp. 198. \$1.25. Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- IN THE HEART OF AFRICA. Condensed from the works of Sir Samuel W. Baker, M. A., F. R. G. S. ("Standard Library") Pp. 286. \$1.00. Funk & Wagnalls, New York.

ART.

THE WATER COLOR EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTISTS.

THE galleries of the Philadelphia Society of Artists at 1725 Chestnut Street are hung for the third time with an exhibition of water colors. The exhibition is a decided improvement on either of its predecessors, and is, on the whole, a very interesting and beautiful display.

In many respects, the most delightful of the arts, water color is still, with the general public, comparatively little understood and little patronized, and the Society deserves great credit for the effort it has made to do the work which is usually regarded as of sufficient importance to warrant the existence of a separate organization, and it is because the present state of patronage among us is not such as to furnish an excuse for such a society that more definite conceptions of the beauties and capabilities of the art are not prevalent among the artists themselves who make at most a spasmodic effort once or twice a year in a direction the possibilities of which are systematically ignored for the rest of the time.

It is much to be regretted that this is so; for while it is no doubt true that an artist who has anything of importance to say can express himself in one medium about as well as another, the qualities which are peculiar to water color painting and which distinguish it from work in oils are precisely those which lend themselves most readily to those forms of art for which the present generation of picture buyers care the most.

They don't paint large pictures, or pictures on "important" themes in water color of course, but then nobody wants large or "important" pictures any more, and for a bright and cheerful bit of color, on a wall that is not too big, and for graceful treatment of themes which are not too stately for the parlor, nothing is quite so effective as the crispness and sparkle of good aquarelle.

The lightness and fineness of touch which distinguish the work of those who excel in it, and the happy way in which effects are suggested rather than elaborated, are qualities which appeal strongly to the artistic mind and make the art with which they are associated peculiarly attractive to artists themselves and to that class of their admirers which has become sufficiently initiated into the mysteries of the craft to have attained the artistic standpoint as a point of view.

It is quite true that an over-valuation of purely technical qualities is one of the worst faults of the art of the present day and one probably feels this more strongly at an exhibition of water colors than anywhere else for just this reason, that so much of their charm consists in mere brilliance of execution. This is, however, a phase of the subject which need not cause a great deal of disquietude just at present; for it must be confessed that comparatively few of even our best painters have attained a degree of brilliancy in this respect that is anyway alarming. Of excellence of a quieter kind there is no lack, as the exhibition before us proves. As has already been stated, so good a one has never been got together in Philadelphia before.

So far as the work of the home painters is concerned, the most noticeable thing about it is the readiness with which most of them take up a relatively unfamiliar method, and the pictures show pretty much the same qualities as those which distinguish the work of the same artists in oil. Mr. Dana is the one exception; he is among Philadelphia artists the one who is most emphatically and unmistakably a water-color painter; say rather an aquarellist, for the beauty of his works is, throughout, the beauty of the clear, broad wash. The "Street Scene, Cairo," No. 360, is a good example of the simple and direct manner which distinguishes his work. The beautiful "Marines" of Mr. Senat, the "Scarborough Sands," No. 91, for instance, have all the luminosity and all the picturesqueness which always distinguish his treatment of that class of subjects in which he chiefly delights. And so of several very delightful landscapes by Mr. Craig and by Mr. Sword. Quite a new name to me is that of Mr. Robert Arthur, but it is attached to some very pretty work which exhibits the precise qualities for which aquarelles are esteemed. "On the Lagoon," No. 50, is perhaps the best. Interesting and characteristic work is contributed also by Mr. George C. Lambdin and by Mr. Milne Ramsey.

For vigorous treatment of a rather exacting theme Mr. Thulstrup's "Dalecarlian Girl," No. 371, is remarkably successful. A single figure in the dress of a Northern peasant is striding sturdily down a bit of road

which leads directly out of the picture. A high horizon gives a strong background to the figure and a yellow evening sky floods the picture with warm light. The figure is full of character and the execution is masterly throughout. The honors of the exhibition, however, are on the whole, carried off, I think, by Mr. C. D. Weldon, with his "Borrowed Plumes," No. 310. It is another of those quaint and pretty fancies, with which the same artist has made several happy hits before, and which have evidently been inspired by an intelligent enthusiasm for Japanese art. It is not, and none of the others have been, in any sense an imitation of anything Japanese, but it is an extremely sympathetic treatment of the kind of subject which familiarity with the best things which have come from Japan has taught us to delight in. The exquisiteness of the delicate stuffs in which the figure is clad, the tenderness of the color, and the deftness with which the effect has been touched in, are worthy of the spirit in which the whole has been conceived, which is one of intense delight in the beautiful things which have furnished the material, and of graceful playfulness in the way in which they have been put together. One feels like saying that this is the kind of thing which ought always to be done in water color. It is so light and pretty, so full of sparkle and fun.

The flower pictures of Mr. La Farge are very admirable for much the same reason; for mere delightfulness of color it is hard to see how anything could be better than his "Study of Roses in a Blue Pitcher," No. 328. It is the fashion just now, to smear good silk and velvet as well as plaques and panels with wretched travesties of the most beautiful things with which this green world of ours is ever adorned, and by a strange misuse of a thoroughly expressive term, it is also the fashion apparently to expect that the most villainous things will be tolerated in this connection if it is only understood that the purpose of the work is "decorative." It is a pity that the devotees of this kind of decoration will not study these things by Mr. La Farge a good deal and profit by them just a little. For this at least is genuine decorative work. The "Roses" of Mrs. Greatorex, No. 139, are not carried so far as those by the last named artist, but they are very admirable in their way and will, no doubt, be preferred by many to whom the great charm of water color painting is the freedom of handling to which it lends itself so readily. Several flower pieces by Mrs. Emily Tyson are very good in the same way but the color is by no means so pure as that of either of the preceding. "Roses," No. 146, is the best of her contributions, the glass pitcher being especially well painted. Two very dainty things by W. Hamilton Gibson "June Meadows," No. 178, and a "Spring Sketch," No. 185, are as good examples as can be found among the landscapes of the qualities which make the figure and flower pieces just noticed so interesting. They are things all light and fancy, the imagination is satisfied and the judgment waives all objections.

Of work with a more serious purpose than these there is no lack, but nothing on its own ground is more successful. Mr. Hamilton Hamilton's "A Harvest Field," No. 72, is so well studied and possesses so many admirable qualities that it seems ungracious to find any fault with it, but it is a little prosy, and the principal figures are not quite up to the mark which the artist himself has taught us to fix in judging his work. In the case of a smaller work by the same artist, a little girl feeding some sparrows, No. 113, no such reservation is to be made. The "Normandy Turkey Girl," No. 180, by Walter Patterlee, and the study of a head, No. 157, by A. M. Turner, are well studied and strong, and so are the wood interiors, of which there are three, by Mr. Mazzanovitch. Very refined and workmanlike, too, are the "Interior," No. 124, and, better still, the "A Gray Day, Potomac River," No. 130, by Mr. DeLancey Gill.

In spite of a display which is somewhat too numerous, the exhibition is not strong in work in black and white. There are some good etchings, not many, the best of them, excepting of course Mr. Peter Moran's very strong cattle picture, "Returning Home," No. 269, by Miss Edith L. Pierce and Miss Gabrielle D. Clements,—and a few good charcoals, but this last branch, which offers so many opportunities for delightful work, seems to be sadly neglected by our own artists who evidently prefer, for studies of effects and for purposes of illustration the heavier and infinitely less artistic method of black and white oil color, a nameless abomination, which always makes the face of nature look as if it had first been bleached and then looked at through a black glass.

Some very creditable work is shown which has been done in this unfortunate method. But, for the most part, the better it is the more completely it seems to be wasted.

If any exception is to be made to this rather sweeping statement, I should say it was to be found in certain twilight effects in which the absence of color is less painful than in the others, and in which the solidity of the tones partly compensates for the absence of the luminous qualities that might have been obtained by the use of charcoal. "Twilight," No. 239, by George F. Shelton, and "Alone," No. 235, by Miss Alice Barber, are good examples of what has been done in this way.

Among the works which members have given to be sold for the benefit of the Society are several oil pictures which it is perhaps not very strictly within the province of this notice to mention, but one of them at least is so beautiful that I cannot pass by it without calling attention to its very positive good qualities.

It is a little "Study of a Roman Street Vender," No. 247, by Henry Thouron, of whose works his many friends in Philadelphia have seen all too little if this is a fair example of what he can do.

The character of the subject has been admirably studied and the painting is solid and brilliant, showing, if I am not mistaken, the influ-

ence of that best of teachers, Bonnat. One notes with pleasure that it found an appreciative purchaser almost as soon as it was shown.

L. W. M.

NOTES.

FERDINAND PELOZ has at the Paris salon ten portraits of the De Lesseps family on one canvass.—M. Costantini has given to the Louvre Cigalle's statue of "L'Enfant à la Cage."—An exhibition of water colors by Russian artists is now open in Paris; it pictures the ceremonies of the coronation of the Czar.—The excavations at Olympia have been renewed and are now proceeding at the expense of the Athens Archaeological Society. An Athenian gentleman has given 200,000 francs for the erection of a museum which is making good progress.—American artists are invited to contribute to an international exhibition of arts and industry to be held in London in 1885. Particulars may be learned of General C. B. Norton, Hotel Vendome, Boston.

George Hetzel and John W. Beatty have opened an art school in Pittsburgh, which is modelled on the Art Students' League of New York.—The painter Felix Régamey, who is well known in this country, has been named inspector of the instruction in drawing of the public schools of the City of Paris.—The sales of pictures at the New York Academy Exhibition up to the 28th ult., amounted, in round numbers, to \$31,500 at catalogue prices.

A Fuller memorial is projected in Boston, but its shape is not determined. It was intended to issue a life of the artist, to be written by Mr. Howells and sumptuously illustrated, but this may not be done. An article upon Fuller by Mr. F. D. Millet, will appear in the August or September *Harper's*.—Three portraits by Copley,—one of a son of John Hancock; a portrait attributed to Greuze; and two landscapes by Cole, were sold in Boston last week. They formed part of the collection of the late Francis Alexander, the portrait painter, a large portion of which was sold.

The statue of Chief Justice Marshall,—procured by a fund originally raised in Philadelphia many years ago, by members of the Bar,—is now in position at the foot of the steps leading to the main western entrance to the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, and will be unveiled on May 10th, with an address by William Henry Rawle, of Philadelphia. The statue is of bronze, on a pedestal of Italian marble. Mr. W. W. Story, who is the son of Chief Justice Story, was the sculptor. He has produced a bronze figure in a sitting posture, draped with the robe of office worn by the Chief Justice of the United States. The figure is twelve feet high, and the likeness is said to be good.

The Academy Art Club, an organization composed of students and graduates of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, gives an exhibition this and next week at the club rooms, No. 1104 Walnut Street. The contributions are by members of the club and consist of pictures, studies and sketches in oils and water colors, drawings in black and white, etchings, examples of modeling, etc. The exhibition opened on Wednesday evening, April 30th, with a public reception and will remain open to Saturday, May 10th. Most of the works displayed are for sale.

Soon after the first of May the artists will be separating for the summer, some going to the seaside, some to the mountains, and others to the fields and farms of the agricultural districts, where cows do congregate and the plow is sped in sunny weather. Thomas B. Craig and Carl Weber contemplate a study tour together in the lovely valley of the Wissahickon. Prosper L. Senat will probably return to the New England coast, and James B. Sword will establish his household in his new cottage near Newport.

In accord with the traditions of the Burlington Art Club (England), to exhibit various phases of art, the next exhibition will be of architectural paintings and drawings.—Baron Grymüller, whose book some years ago on Bramante, met with approval, is publishing a study called, "Raffaello Architetto."—The committee for the erection of a statue to J. J. Rousseau has opened a public subscription for funds. The Paris municipality has subscribed 7,000 francs and the State will provide the marble and bronze.

Seven works have so far been sold at the Inness exhibition in New York, for \$6,875.—Carl Guthertz of St. Louis has sent to the *Salon* a picture of "Ploughing in Dakota."—Queen Victoria has lent her picture, "The Brawl," by Meissonier, to the coming Meissonier exhibition at Paris.—Mr. Paul Tilton, son of the well known American landscape painter of Rome, has two pictures admitted to the *Salon*; he has been for more than a year a pupil of Carolus Duran.—The Brinkley collection of Japanese, Chinese and Korean porcelains, consisting of over eight hundred specimens, is now on exhibition in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, where it will remain for some months.—The present (thirtieth) annual exhibition of water colors and works in black and white at the Boston Art Club contains one hundred and seventy of the former and eighty-eight of the latter.—Mr. J. W. Bouton has ready the *Salon* catalogue for 1884.—Miss Dora Wheeler, who is studying in England under Alfred Stevens, has completed a composition for a card to be called "Christmas Morn."—The drawings used by *The Century Company* to illustrate a series of articles on the Life-Saving Service and other marine subjects were recently exhibited in the International Fisheries Exhibition at London, and the artist, Mr. M. J. Burns, was awarded a handsome gold medal.

An excellent portrait of Miss Brontë, etched by Miss Blanche Dillaye, will accompany Mr. Lindsay's luxurious "Haworth Edition" of *Jane Eyre*.

MUSIC.

THE THOMAS-WAGNER CONCERTS.

THREE of the four Thomas-Wagner concerts announced by Mrs. Gillespie were given at the Academy of Music on the 28th and 29th of April. The fourth will be given on May 12th.

The first programme included selections from "Tannhäuser," "Die Walküre," and "Siegfried"; the second gave us portions of the "Flying Dutchman" and the "Götterdämmerung"; the third opened with the "Huldigungsmarsch," followed by *Vorspiel*, Act I, of "Tristan and Isolde" and the "Love-duo and Finale" from Act II. of the same work, and concluded with Act III. (complete) of "Die Meistersinger."

Madame Materna, Herr Winkelmann and Herr Scaria sang in the leading roles. Madame Materna's voice seems to be even fuller and more sympathetic, and her intonation is certainly less faulty, than during her previous visit to this country, when she sang at the New York May Festival of 1882, and subsequently in this city. Her noble voice, impressive style, and fine declamation combine to make her one of the world's great dramatic singers.

Herr Winkelmann (tenor) has a powerful voice of great brilliancy and resonance, and is obviously a fine actor. The same praise is due Herr Scaria, (basso) who may be said to have created even a more favorable impression than Herr Winkelmann. Miss Emma Juch sang the music of *Senta* in the "Flying Dutchman," and *Eva* in "Die Meistersinger" charmingly. The choruses were given by the Cecilian Society of this city, the New York Chorus Society, the Brooklyn Philharmonic Chorus and the male chorus of the New York Liederkrantz.

For the orchestra, increased to one hundred performers, no praise can be too great. In the relative strength of strings, wood, and brass, in the rich quality of tone, delicate shading, and general perfection of performance, it left nothing to be desired. Mr. Thomas had every reason to be thoroughly satisfied with orchestra, soloists and chorus. We regret that the audiences, although enthusiastic, were not large enough to prove that his labors are properly appreciated by Philadelphians.

With much of this music we had already become familiarized by the Thomas symphony concerts; the "Flying Dutchman" and "Lohengrin" (selections from the latter are to be given at the fourth concert) have been heard here on the operatic stage. On the whole, however, we have never had so fine an opportunity of hearing the music of Richard Wagner adequately performed. We do not overlook the fact that much of his work depends for its full effect upon dramatic action and scenic background; even in the absence of these important factors the selections performed at the Wagner concerts are full of passages of striking beauty. This, too, despite the portions which at first or second hearing seem obscure, and in which the listener too often finds himself "hearing, but not grasping the theme."

We have no desire to add to the polemics of Wagnerism. The subject has been beclouded by the mass of writing *pro* and *con*, and of many of Wagner's own contributions to the mountain of pamphlets and newspaper articles that treat of it, it may safely be said that they are less easily understood than his music. If you take your music seriously, if you have convictions as to the proper relation between words and music, if you prefer that your enjoyment of an opera—perhaps we had better say *music-drama*—be intellectual as well as sensuous, if you are willing to follow a short melodic phrase through the intricate tone-fabric that the orchestra unfolds, to listen again and again in the hope that what at first seems obscure or incoherent will at last assume symmetrical form and beautiful color, you are properly endowed for the study of Wagner's music. This may seem a formidable undertaking, but to those who thoroughly enjoy a Beethoven or a Schumann symphony it must be a comparatively easy task.

To those who seek only rest or recreation in their musical moments all this would seem to involve too much of work. So, after all, musical knowledge being equal, it may be largely a question of temperament, and if the anti-Wagnerite winces because the zealous devotee of the "music of the future" now and then thinks him "narrow," he can solace himself with Bach and Beethoven, Mozart and Haydn, Schumann and Mendelssohn, to say nothing of the host of other worthies whose works are at the service of all who can feel the power of good music—giving much to some, less to others. If in addition to this he can find more or less good in Richard Wagner's compositions, he will be by so much the richer.

THE MAY MUSIC FESTIVAL.

THE Second May Music Festival will begin on the evening of May 6th. There will be five evening and three afternoon concerts. We have already given a list of the leading works to be performed and of the distinguished artists who will take part. The chorus will number between five and six hundred voices; the orchestra will consist of one hundred players. We have every reason to look forward to a series of performances that will be memorable in the musical history of our city for their excellence. The public spirited individuals who have for some years past been spending time and money in the laudable endeavor to induce others to believe with them that Philadelphia is, or ought to be,

a musical city have met with only partial encouragement. It is a matter of common knowledge that such organizations as the Music Festival Association and the Cecilian Society are conducted without the faintest hope or intention of making money for any one connected with them. It is equally well known that neither Mr. Theodore Thomas nor Mrs. E. D. Gillespie have found their financial reckoning in the symphony concerts. The effort to enlist public interest in the performance of the best music has been intelligent, persistent and disinterested. Let us hope that the results of next week's Festival will show that our public have at last awakened to a due appreciation of its importance.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC'S LAND GRANT.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

I SHOULD like your opinion on a subject suggested by one of your editorial notes of last week. You say that as the Northern Pacific has substantially earned its land grant, law and equity would oppose any forfeiture. Now, I feel no particular hostility toward the Northern Pacific—none of the bitterness, for instance, inspired by the management of the Central and Southern Pacific—but still, when a gift worth a hundred million dollars is in question, it is well enough to ask whether the object is deserving of charity. It is commonly believed that the grant was offered, not for the benefit of stockholders, nor to secure a pleasing ornament for the map, nor even exclusively to help the country along the line, but largely in the chimerical, but popular hope of obtaining a competing road to the Pacific. Of course this absurd dream has vanished. No sooner was the Northern Pacific in running order than it entered into a pooling arrangement with the former monopoly by which it was to receive a subsidy of half a million dollars a year for keeping out of the California business. Naturally, this subsidy will come out of the pockets of the people of California, who are to that extent in a worse position than before the new line was built. I am not blaming the Northern Pacific for this, but as it has of its own accord chosen to come down from the region of sentiment and alight upon the ground of cold business, I merely ask you, in the spirit of one seeking information, whether we are bound in honor to disregard the letter of our bond and display a romantic generosity that we can never expect to see reciprocated. Are the law and equity to be all on one side?

To briefly refer to another topic, let me suggest that the history of the American Colonization Society offers an interesting parallel to the case of the International African Association.

Sincerely yours,

S. E. MOFFETT.

Kingsburg, Cal., April 19.

[We do not understand that the object in constructing the Northern Pacific was the obtaining a competing line with the central road, but the opening of the northwestern section of the country, the establishment there of civilized life, the control of the Indians, and the convenient transportation of the Government's troops and supplies. These objects are of enormous value to the whole country, and the constructors of the road, having accomplished their work in the face of great difficulty, are not justly to be deprived of the land grant, on narrow or technical grounds. The complaint which our correspondent makes may be reasonable, but it belongs altogether to another branch of the case—the great problem of the relation of railroad administration to the public, which confronts us in all directions, and not merely as to the Pacific roads, but all the great trunk lines.—ED. THE AMERICAN.]

AN IOWA VOICE CONCERNING MR. EDMUNDS.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

I READ THE AMERICAN with so much satisfaction from week to week that it was with some regret and some confusion of mind as to the outlook, that I read in the very first article of the number for April 19, these depreciating words concerning Mr. Edmunds:

"It is not to be forgotten that Mr. Edmunds first and last is a Stalwart, and that he has supported some of the most objectionable proposals from that faction of the party. His election under such auspices would mean a new lease of power for the old Republican machine in nearly every State in which it has been potent. It would mean a disastrous defeat for the Independents, accomplished by their own votes," etc.

I could but recall, instantly, the testimony of THE AMERICAN for December 15th, 1883, only four months before, concerning the same person:

"His eminent abilities, his high character, his clear record, his steadfast party attachment, are unquestioned from any quarter. He enjoys the respect and confidence of all the party's elements, and his nomination would not offend either Stalwart or Independent."

Now, it so happens that I had referred at the time to this first statement of THE AMERICAN in an article for one of our Iowa papers, to which I am a contributor, and had just sent another article to the same paper, endorsing Mr. Edmunds as not only the best but most eligible candidate, when your last issue came, and then there seemed to be, as in the old Israelitish refrain, "No hope," or, (as in the margin,) "Is the case desperate?" (Jeremiah 2: 25.)

I have no heart for controversy on the question of Mr. Edmunds' fitness for the place. Only this: If he is not fit, who is? As a native of Massachusetts, and having just read an able editorial in the *Worcester*

Spy, arguing that Mr. Blaine is not worthy, and cannot (probably) be elected if nominated, and knowing how generally and heartily Mr. Edmunds is supported there, as I said, I am in some considerable degree of confusion just now, and quite inclined to take up the old marginal refrain: "Is the case desperate?"

Iowa, as a State, stands well on the question of a candidate. The delegates to Chicago are unanimous for Blaine as their first choice; after that, for the best man that can be nominated and elected. I am heartily with them in this last position; and with thousands of others only wonder who he is. Harrison would be satisfactory, or Allison, but not General Logan. Perhaps we shall have to take for the first place Mr. Lincoln, who seems to be generally suggested for the second.

Very respectfully,

M. K. CROSS.

Waterloo, Iowa, April 23.

[There is no real contradiction or inconsistency in the two citations from these columns made by our correspondent. What was said in December of Mr. Edmunds was then strictly true, and still is so, except that in one particular his relation to the situation has undergone a change. It has been developed that Mr. Edmunds is less an Independent than a Stalwart, with regard to the present Presidential situation, and that, unfortunately, he does not stand, as a candidate, on his own bottom. If our correspondent will refer to THE AMERICAN of March 8th, he will find this very matter discussed, with the remark that Mr. Edmunds' nomination was only desirable as a thing done "for himself alone," detached from "any other relation or alliance." That he should stand distinctly as the representative of his own principles and his own career, is one thing, but that he should be made the means of bringing into new control the political company who gave occasion for the explosions of 1882, is quite another. The action in the New York Convention, last week, showed the close relation of Mr. Arthur's candidacy to a considerable part of the movement for Mr. Edmunds, and while the developments at Utica do not take anything from the stature of the latter, standing alone, they serve to increase the conviction that he is not under present circumstances a desirable nominee at Chicago. If the Convention, with its eyes open, deliberately thinks best to select a "machine" candidate, it can very well find some other than the Senator from Vermont, and if it does not, it will prefer no doubt to avoid the risk of a new regime of "machine" management, brought in under his honorable skirts. Mr. Lincoln, whom our correspondent mentions, stands apparently on the same ground as Mr. Edmunds, and the conclusive objection to him, at present, aside from the lack of acquaintance which the country has with his public capacity, is his close and undivided relation to that single element of the Republican party known in the past as the Stalwarts. A wiser and juster thing than to nominate for a single element will be to nominate for the whole party, and to represent not its reactionary but its reform tendencies.—ED. THE AMERICAN.]

NEWS SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.—Advices from Berber state that Hussein Pasha has proclaimed the evacuation of the town. The inhabitants have fled, and the troops have marched out to join the rebels.—The statement that Prince Bismarck has decided to openly oppose a British protectorate over Egypt is semi-officially confirmed.—The Cologne Gazette says that Premier Ferry will demand binding pledges of England to renounce the idea of annexing or establishing a protectorate over Egypt, and that if England refuses to give the pledges France will abstain from the Egyptian Conference.—Italy agrees to the Egyptian Conference in the general terms of the invitation sent out by England. Russia is expected simply to announce its assent. Austro-Hungary, it is expected, will ask that the Conference be limited to a discussion of the financial question. The Porte urges that the Conference be held at Constantinople.—Advices from Abyssinia state that King John has agreed to Admiral Hewitt's proposals to invade the Soudan, relieve the Egyptian garrisons, and assist to withdraw through Abyssinia.—The French Government is preparing to reduce the French squadron in Chinese waters. The Tonquin flotilla will be limited to its present complement.—It is now affirmed that if China refuses to comply with the demands of M. Patenotre, France will occupy certain territory as a guarantee therefor, and should China afterwards persist in holding out against these demands, America or Russia will be asked to arbitrate in the matter.—By the breaking of a railroad bridge near Ciudad-Real, Spain, on the 27th ult., a train of passenger cars was precipitated into the river. Thirty-eight corpses have been recovered from the wreck, and one hundred and ten soldiers are missing. It is believed that the weakening of the bridge which led to its collapse was the work of Revolutionists. One of the supports of the bridge had been cut through.—The elections for members of the Spanish Cortes have begun. The election in forty-six districts for members of the Chambers of Deputies has resulted in the choice of two hundred and six Ministerialists.—The Turin International Exposition was formally opened to the public on the 26th ult., by King Humbert and Queen Margaret.—The wages of ship-builders on the Clyde were reduced on the 29th ult., ten per cent. Twelve thousand men are idle.—The Convocation of the University of Oxford on April 29th, decided, by a vote of 464 to 321, to admit women to a participation in the honor examinations.—A sensation was caused in Berlin on the 26th ult. by a statement made by Herr Richter to the Committee of the Reichstag to which the bill prolonging the special Anti-Socialist law was referred, that Anarchists had placed sixteen pounds of dynamite under the statue of Germania, at Niederwald, shortly before the unveiling of the monument, and that a terrible catastrophe was only prevented by the fortunate circumstance that rain had rendered the explosive harmless for the time. The dynamite failed in its mission, and was discovered after the immense assemblage had dispersed, the fact being kept a secret until this time.—On the afternoon of the 29th ult.

the city of Havana was shaken by two terrible concussions in succession. The streets were immediately filled with frightened people, who believed that the city had been visited by an earthquake. It soon became known, however, that the powder magazines, at San José, on the opposite side of the bay, had exploded. It is not yet known how many persons were killed or wounded. Several bodies have been found.

DOMESTIC.—The Consular and Diplomatic bill appropriates \$977,770, which is \$367,275 less than the estimates and \$318,985 less than the appropriation for the current fiscal year. Some severe sentences were pronounced upon convicts by Judge Matthews at Cincinnati on the 26th ult. One, who went into a drug store and, with a drawn revolver, compelled the clerk to deliver the money of the establishment, was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. Another for a similar offence received fifteen years. A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives "by request," which provides that "it shall be unlawful to collect fare on any conveyance throughout the United States, when passengers are unable to secure a seat from want of room." During the present session the number of bills introduced into the House has been 6,858. In the last Congress during the corresponding period the number introduced was 6,021. The work of laying stone on the Washington Monument, in Washington, was resumed on the 28th ult. at a height of 410 feet, the point reached at the suspension of work last fall. A destructive tornado passed through Montgomery and Greene counties, Ohio, on the afternoon of the 27th ult. (Sunday). Great damage was done at Alexandersville, Bellbrook, Carrollton and Jamestown, the latter place having been nearly destroyed. The storm also devastated the vicinity of Dayton, Xenia and Miamisburg. As far as known, nine persons were killed and a large number injured. The Court of Appeals of New York has decided that "property owners on streets traversed by railroads must be compensated for damages to property caused by said railways." General Adam Badeau has written a letter to the New York *Tribune* explaining why he resigned the Consul Generalship at Havana. He charges the State Department with "grave dereliction of public duty; gross neglect of injuries and insults put upon American citizens in Cuba;" negotiating a commercial agreement with Spain "which was in reality a treaty, but not submitted to the U. S. Senate," and with "screening and supporting a corrupt consular clerk, who had been repeatedly reported for violation of orders and abstraction of private and public moneys." The House Committee on Post-offices, considering the contract system of telegraphy, decided on the 29th ult. to make 25 cents the maximum price for 20 words throughout the United States. The Committee's bill makes the time for the existence of the proposed contract seven years. There is no provision of this kind in the Senate bill on the same subject. In the New York Assembly, on the 29th ult. the proposed Prohibition amendment to the State Constitution was lost—yeas 60, nays 63. A large meeting was held in Cooper Institute, New York, on the 28th ult., to protest against the Italian spoliation of the Propaganda. The Inter-State Conference of Colored Men met on the 29th ult. in Pittsburgh. Seventy-five delegates were present from twelve States. The trial of ex-Senator William P. Kellogg, charged with having received money while a United States Senator for services in relation to a contract in the Star Route case, in violation of law, was begun on the 29th ult. in the Criminal Court at Washington. Four hundred and fifty chests of adulterated tea were seized on the 29th ult. on the steamer France at New York, from London. The General (quadrennial) Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church began its sessions in Association Hall, Philadelphia, on the 1st inst. It is expected the Conference will continue for about a month.

DEATHS.—Hon. Henry M. Matthews, ex-Governor of West Virginia, died in Lewisburg in that state on the 28th ult., aged 44. Marie Taglioni, the famous dancer and pantomimist, died in London on the 25th ult., aged 81. Sir Michael Costa, the distinguished English musical composer and conductor, died at Brighton, England, on the 29th ult., aged 73. Sir Michael Arthur Bass, member of Parliament and head of the large brewing concern of Bass & Company at Burton-on-Trent, died in London on the 30th ult., aged 47. George Edwin Ewing, a well-known Scotch sculptor, died in New York on the 26th ult., aged 55. Colonel John M. Cuyler, a retired officer of the United States army, died in Morristown, N. J., on the 26th ult. Professor Charles T. Hunter, M. D., died at Haverford, Pa., on the 27th ult., aged 41. Dr. Sanford Hunt, editor of the Newark *Advertiser*, died on the 27th ult. in Newark, N. J., aged 59. Charles H. Folwell, proprietor of the *New Jersey Mirror*, died at Mount Holly, N. J., on the 26th ult. Dr. E. J. Barker, city registrar of Kingston, Ontario, and founder of *The British Whig*, the first daily paper published in Canada, died at Kingston on the 28th ult., aged 85.

FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, May 1.

THE visible supply of wheat, in this country, as shown by the figures published on Saturday, shows a diminution of 1,700,000 bushels, but it is still 3¼ million bushels greater than at the same time last year. The same condition exists in London, where the stock of flour, though much less than on January 1st, is still larger than it was a year ago. Prices of grain, however, have somewhat risen in the American markets. The export of gold continues, though it is not so great a volume as it was, and a lower interest rate in London, showing the accumulation of funds there, is some indication of further check to it. The crop reports continue favorable. From Louisiana the reports are that the floods subsided quickly and did much less damage than in 1874 or 1882. The stock markets have been disturbed, and there has been much more activity, with a greater list of sales. The comparative quotations, below, show natural fluctua-

AFTER WAR, PESTILENCE AND INTemperance, COLDS LEAD TO THE GREATEST destruction of human life, mainly in consequence of their being systematically neglected,—“left to go as they come,”—until a simple, curable affection is converted into a serious and generally fatal disease. It is better to take care of a Cough or Cold from its incipency, by using promptly Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a remedy thoroughly adapted to remove these complaints, and equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma and Bronchitis.

tions since last week. The Northern Pacifics are firmer, under a satisfactory showing of the road's business this spring. In this market and in New York, a leading feature has been a pressure upon the stock of the New Jersey Central railroad, the result being to show that it is firmly held, and that a "raid" upon it is attended with risk.

The following were the closing quotations (sales,) of principal stocks in the Philadelphia market yesterday, as compared with those a week ago:

	April 30.	April 23.		April 30.	April 23.
Penna. R. R.,	59½	60½	Buff., N. Y. and P.,	61½	6½
Phila. and Reading,	21½	23½	North Penn. R. R.,	67 bid	67 bid
Lehigh Nav.,	47	47½	United Cos. N. J.,	193¼	192½ bid
Lehigh Valley,	68¾	69¼	Phila. and Erie,	14½	17 bid
North Pac., com.,	21½	21	New Jersey Cent.,	81½	83¼
North Pac., pref.,	48½	46½	Ins. Co. of N. A.,	32½	32½

The following were the closing quotations of United States securities in the Philadelphia market yesterday:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 4½s, 1891, reg.,	113¾	113¾	U. S. curr. 6s, 1895,	129	
U. S. 4½s, 1891, coup.,	113¾	113¾	U. S. curr. 6s, 1896,	131	
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg.,	123½	123½	U. S. curr. 6s, 1897,	133	
U. S. 4s, 1907, coup.,	123½	123½	U. S. curr. 6s, 1898,	136	
U. S. 3s, reg.,	101		U. S. curr. 6s, 1899,	138	

The following were the closing quotations (bids,) of principal stocks in the New York market yesterday, compared with those a week ago:

	April 30.	April 23.		April 30.	April 23.
Central Pacific,	50¼	56	New York Central,	113¾	113¾
Den. and Rio Grande,	11¾	14½	Oregon and Trans.,	17½	17½
Delaware and Hud.,	105	118½	Oregon Navigation,	71	72½
Del., Lack. and W.,	118¾	118½	Pacific Mail,	44¾	46½
Erie,	18½	18½	St. Paul,	82¾	84¾
Lake Shore,	96	96½	Texas Pacific,	14¾	16
Louis. and Nashville,	45¾	46½	Union Pacific,	63¼	66½
Michigan Central,	82	85¼	Wabash,	9	9¾
Missouri Pacific,	81¾	81	Wabash, preferred,	15½	16¾
Northwestern, com.,	112¾	113¾	Western Union,	62¾	65¾

The New York banks, in their statement of the 26th, showed a further diminution in the reserve, but only of \$146,775, the surplus above legal requirements still being \$2,419,800. The stock of specie has reduced, of course, by the exports, and stood at \$58,215,300. The Philadelphia banks in their statement of the same date, showed an increase in the item of due to banks of \$227,880. There was a decrease in the item of loans of \$1,977, in reserve of \$84,857, in national bank notes of \$2,765, in due from banks of \$244,266, in deposits of \$570,450, and in circulation of \$17,668. The Philadelphia banks had \$4,424,000 loaned in New York.

The exports of gold from New York on Saturday were \$1,758,490, making the total shipments for the week \$5,158,490; total shipments since February 11, \$32,174,813. The specie imports, at New York, last week, were \$1,835,368.

The *Ledger* (Philadelphia), of this date, says: "The money market shows a somewhat improved demand for loans from stock operators, but otherwise the situation is without substantial change. In this city call loans are quoted at 3½ to 4½ per cent., and first-class commercial paper at 4½ to 6 per cent. In New York the rates for commercial paper are: 60 to 90 days' endorsed bills receivable, 4 to 4½ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 4½ to 5½ per cent.; and good single names having 4 to 6 months to run, 5½ to 7 per cent. Yesterday in New York call money loaned at 2 to 4 per cent. all day."

The result of the operation of the Northern Pacific during the first eight months of the fiscal year is as follows:

	1884.	Increase.
Gross earnings,	\$7,752,176	\$2,740,635
Operating expenses,	4,958,080	1,830,506
Net earnings,	\$2,794,096	\$910,128

With an increased mileage of 44.6 per cent., there has been an increase in earnings of 54.7 per cent.; operating expenses increased 58.3 per cent. The cost of operation was 63 per cent. for the eight months, but before the close of the fiscal year it is likely to be reduced by the increase in gross earnings, estimated for the four months at \$5,000,000. During eight months 326,411 acres of land were sold for \$1,502,221, or at an average of \$4.60 per acre.

The east-bound shipments of grain, flour and provisions from Chicago last week were 67,899 tons, against 82,907 tons in the previous week, and 29,733 in the corresponding week of 1883.

The report of the totals of the exports and imports of the United States for the month of March, makes an unsatisfactory exhibit. The imports of merchandise exceeded the exports \$5,007,115 against an excess of exports of \$16,871,217 for March, 1883, and an excess of imports of \$5,989,929 in March, 1882. The exports (\$56,218,705) were \$21,400,000 smaller than in the same month of 1883, and \$6,400,000 smaller than in 1882. The imports (61,225,820) were \$500,000 greater than in March, 1883, and \$7,400,000 smaller than in 1882.

The Reading Railroad reports its net earnings for March (including the New Jersey Central Railroad) at \$602,874, against \$702,501 for the previous March. For the four months of the year that have passed the net earnings were \$2,597,635, against \$2,841,243 for the same time in the previous year. The net earnings of the New Jersey Central were \$199,737 for March, and the rental \$472,049.

The *Coal Trade Journal* (New York), of the 30th ult., says: "The market for anthracite coal still keeps very quiet; although there is a fair tonnage being done, there is not that briskness in the demand which many have been hoping for and expected as the season opened up. As we have before remarked there is no doubt but that a good demand must set in before long, if things are kept in good shape and the programme of restricting the production to meet the demand is carried out, as it no doubt will be. Stocks on hand are not large, and the coal will be called for sooner or later."

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